

## **The Exodus**

### **Part Three—The Tabernacle**

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- I. The Tabernacle and the Levitical priesthood and offerings are \_\_\_\_\_ of spiritual things (Heb. 8:5;9:8-9; 9:23-24).
- II. We learn the meaning by comparing Scripture with Scripture, or “spiritual things with spiritual” (1 Co. 2:13).
  - “leaven” (Le. 2:11) is interpreted in 1 Co. 5:7-8
  - The lamb (Le. 3:7) is interpreted in Joh. 1:29
  - The sweet savour offering (Le. 1:9, 13, 17) is interpreted in Eph. 5:2.
- III. The Tabernacle with its priestly system has been called “God’s \_\_\_\_\_ of typology.”
- IV. The Tabernacle takes up \_\_\_\_\_ chapters of the Bible.
- V. Every detail of the Tabernacle was given by \_\_\_\_\_ inspiration (Ex. 25:8-9).
  - A. it was constructed under Moses’ supervision precisely according to God’s plan (Ex. 39:42-43; 40:16, 18, 21, 23, 25, 27, 32).
  - B. Christ instructed the churches to keep all things that He has commanded (Mt. 28:19-20; 1 Tim. 6:13-14).
- VI. The Tabernacle was a rectangular \_\_\_\_\_ that sat inside of a court area (Ex. 27:9-18).
  - A. The curtain walls of the court were five cubits (7.5 feet, 2.9 meters) high (Ex. 27:18).
  - B. There was one \_\_\_\_\_ into the court, and it was on the east side (Ex. 27:14-16). It was 20 cubits (30 feet) wide.
  - C. The \_\_\_\_\_ or altar of sacrifice was made

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of wood covered with brass (Ex. 27:1-8), and had horns on the four corners.

- D. In front of the entrance to the Tabernacle was the \_\_\_\_\_ for washing (Ex. 30:17-21). It was made of brass looking glasses (Ex. 38:8).
- E. The Tabernacle was 30 cubits (45 feet or 13.7 meters) long, 10 cubits (15 feet or 4.5 meters) wide, and 10 cubits (15 feet or 4.5 meters) high. The side and rear walls were made with boards covered with gold (Ex 26:15-30).
- F. The Tabernacle was roofed with \_\_\_\_\_ coverings (Ex. 26:1-14).
1. Linen entwined with blue, purple, and scarlet, and engraved with images of the cherubims (Ex. 26:1-6).
  2. A covering made of goats' hair (Ex. 26:7-13).
  3. A covering made of rams' skins dyed red (Ex. 26:14).
  4. A covering made of badgers' skins (Ex. 26:14).
- G. The Tabernacle had one entrance on the east side called the \_\_\_\_\_ (Ex. 26:36-37).
- H. The Tabernacle was divided into \_\_\_\_\_ compartments.
1. The holy place was 20 cubits (30 feet) long and 10 cubits (15 feet) wide and 10 cubits (15 feet) high. It is also called the sanctuary (Heb. 9:2).
  2. The holy of holies was a perfect cube 10 cubits (15 feet, 4.6 meters) long and wide and high.
- I. The walls of the interior of the Tabernacle were the gold-covered boards.
- J. There was the golden \_\_\_\_\_ with seven lamps (Ex. 25:31-39).
- K. There was the table of \_\_\_\_\_ made of wood

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covered with gold (Ex. 25:23-30; Ex. 26:35).

- L. There was the \_\_\_\_\_ altar made of wood covered with gold (Ex. 30:1-10).
  - M. There was a \_\_\_\_\_ between the holy place and the holy of holies (Ex. 26:31-33).
  - N. The holy of holies contained the \_\_\_\_\_ of the covenant (Ex. 25:10-16; Heb. 9:1-5). It was made of wood covered with gold inside and out. It contained the Ten Commandments written on stone (Ex. 25:16; 31:18).
  - O. The ark was covered with a lid called the \_\_\_\_\_, made of solid gold (Ex. 25:17-21).
  - P. On the mercy seat were images of \_\_\_\_\_ facing inward with their wings covering the seat (Ex. 25:18-20).
- VII. No one went into the holy of holies except the \_\_\_\_\_ once a year to make atonement by sprinkling the blood of the sacrifice on the mercy seat (Le. 16:11-17; Heb. 9:7).
- VIII. There are three main interpretations of the Tabernacle or three different ways of looking at it.
- A. The Tabernacle is a picture of \_\_\_\_\_ and His ministry as Saviour and High Priest (Heb. 8:1-5; 9:1-12).
    - 1. He is the one door.
    - 2. He is the furniture
      - a. Altar of sacrifice
      - b. The cleansing laver
      - c. The lampstand, The light of the world
      - d. The incense altar, depicting His high priestly prayers

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- e. The bread of life
  - f. The mercy seat—propitiation (Ro. 3:25; I Jo. 2:2; 4:10)
3. He is depicted by the white linen and the purple, scarlet, and gold thread.
- a. white linen for His sinless righteousness
  - b. Purple for His royalty
  - c. Scarlet for His blood
  - d. Gold for His deity.
4. The Tabernacle is a picture of Christ's incarnation (John 1:14).
- a. The eternal Son of God dwelt or tabernacled among us (Ac. 7:44).
  - b. The glory of His eternal Deity was cloaked during His earthly sojourn. The outside of the tabernacle was made of badgers' skins (Ex. 26:14).
- B. The Tabernacle is a picture of the \_\_\_\_\_, the path to God.
1. The high white walls of the court signify the sinner separated from God by his sin and God's holiness.
  2. The one gate is Christ the only way to God.
  3. The wideness of the gate signifies God's universal invitation.
  4. The altar depicts the cross where Jesus shed His blood and died as the "lamb of God" (Joh. 1:29).
  5. A person standing in the midst of the court, cleansed by the blood of the altar and surrounded by the white walls signifies the believer's security.

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- C. The Tabernacle is a picture of the \_\_\_\_\_, the believer as a priest (1 Pe. 2:5).
1. The laver is God's Word as applied by God's Spirit.
  2. The laver depicts justification and sanctification, salvation and Christian living, relationship and fellowship.
  3. The priest was washed entirely in water when he started his ministry, which depicts regeneration (Le. 8:6). This signifies that sinners must be washed once by the blood of Christ (1 Co. 6:11).
  4. The priest was required to wash his hands and feet before he could enter the Tabernacle to serve God (Ex. 30:19-20).
    - a. The believer must be cleansed daily by confession and obedience (1 Jo. 1:7-9).
    - b. There was one bath and many washings.
      - 1) This was what Jesus taught when He washed the disciples' feet in John 13:8-11.
      - 2) *Louo* means to bathe. It refers to the washing of regeneration (Tit. 3:5).
      - 3) *Nipto* is used for washing one's face and hands and feet (Mt. 6:17; 15:2).
  5. The laver had to be used continually.
    - a. The priests had to wash every time they approached the Tabernacle and every time, they made offerings (Ex. 30:20).
    - b. They also had to wash whenever they touched something unclean (Le. 22:1-6).
  6. The brass looking glasses signify that the Bible both

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reveals sin and cleanses sin. (Ex. 38:8).

- a. The Word of God searches the deepest thoughts and motives of the heart (Heb. 4:12).
- b. We don't like to see ourselves as God sees us, but if we are willing to allow the Lord's laver to do its job it will cleanse us and make us into Christ's image (Eph. 5:26).